

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Kiel, Crefeld, Altona, Charlottenburg (with 12.7), Schöneberg (with 10.4), and London (with 12.9 per 1,000). The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Stuttgart, Dresden, Hanover, Bremen, Rixdorf (with 18.2), Munich, Nuremberg, Strasburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Brunswick, Halle, Leipzig, Breslau, Stettin (with 29.8), as well as Paris and Vienna. The increase in the number of deaths since the preceding week was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life. The rate of mortality among infants rose to 4.9 per year and thousand, this being, however, less than half the Leipzig rate and lower than the Hamburg and Munich figures. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed no important variation, causing 54 deaths. Acute diseases of the intestines, on the other hand, showed an increase, and claimed 97 victims. Twenty-nine infants succumbed to cholerine. Furthermore there were registered: Eighty-seven deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 10 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 8 deaths from measles, 3 cases of smallpox, 7 cases of enteric fever (3 deaths), and, finally, 11 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 1,1904: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; 4 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 26 26	Belize	17 44			

The steamship Beverly cleared from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

HAWAII.

 $Report\ from\ Honolulu-Quarantine\ transactions.$

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, August 1, as follows: Week ended July 30, 1904: Vessels certified 3, vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill rats 4, vessels certified without fumigation 2.

Plague case at Honolulu.

Honolulu, August 15, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

One plague; recovery probable.

Cofer.